Things in Paris-Political Matters.

Panis, Thursday, Sept 2, 1852. We are in the very hight of the season-I mean of the dead season, of what in the phrase of the Parisian merchants and fabricants is called in soison morte. It is the dead season in trade and politics and ments. The full life and movement of Paris has been depleted by successive migrations, and the city wears a pale, feded appearance, as compared with the brilliant vivacity of its spring-time. With the coming on of the warm weather in June the wealthier portion of its idle population moved out to its country nouses thes followed the retirement of the so-called Legisla Bye Body, and presently after that of the Senate; then students of law and medicine-wouth of high expectation-migrated into the provinces, carrying ingenious accounts of metropolitan expenses to parents, and more faithful ones of metropolitan pleasures to young acquaintances. Within the last few weeks the coums and boarding and day schools are closing their terms, in sign of which we daily see in the streets white. robed, smiling girls with wreathes on their heads and andsfull of gally bound books, going proudly home from the distribution of prizes. With the greater beats of July and August, a more numerous world, the strate just below the apex of wealth and fashion, went off in crowds to the sea sice and to cis and trans-Rhenan springs; the President and his Court left the dusty Champs Elysees for the deep shades of St. Cloud; and now still another exodus countryward has begun with the beginning of the hunting season. Yet below all these "worlds," these different classes

of 'everybody' there remain two or teree tout is mondes above the great mass who are tied for life to the one locality of their work and wants. These 'worlds' also one day in the week migrate like the rest. On Sunday pleasure trains of wonderful length start out every half hour from all the various railroad dépôts about the city carrying them off by thousands and tens of thousands Asnleres, St. Cloud, Versailles, St. Germain, even to Bavre and Dieppe-for next to those suburban ruraltties, the sea attrac's the admiration of a Parisian coek Such is the descrition of our streets on that day that the most abstracted philosopher may walk from the Bestille to the Madeleine in prone contempiation of his boots without once being shocked out of his studious meed by collision with a fellow mortal. The official phrase of "allis tranquil," so often repeated last winter when it was false, has at last, temporarily and su perficially, come to be true in all senses. Tals univer cal full is undisturbed by any stirring event that might serve as text for an " interesting letter from our Paris correspondent;" indeed, the duliness of your chronicler's epistle this week, being illustrative of the times should be counted an historical merit rather than a root

Speaking of duliness, leads me naturally to speak of Parislan journals, which are dying of that maindy-not without sufficient warnings. Except La Presse, sus din, they may be aiready considered as nearly dead 's top, retaining a vitality only in their extremities that is, the feuilletons. The Pays, edited by La Gacnontere the most contemptible man in France, is making great forts just now to sustain itself. It issued a swaggering prospectus last mon b, promising an enlargement of its form and all the merits of tweive journals in one. In assurance of the latter clause of this promise it ap pended a long list of contributors, containing many dis tinguished names, whose services were engaged in all departments of literature and science. As a further balt to catch gudgeons, it announced a reduction of the subscription price to forty france a year. Guenoniere,iss editor-in chief, was, prior to the coup d'état a republican In the first day of December he was a protester against the corp d'eat; now be is the unquestioning adulator of all Governmental acts. As a writer, he has an easy flowing style, with a tendency to the sentimental; as politician, he has optoions to order, warranted to entif not, he takes them back and alters them ; as a flatter er, he has a profundity and facile supplemess of genu flection almost sub-human. Consequently be is in high favor at Court. He has received a cross of legionary bener from the Prince's own hand, and Casricari has been privately warned not to continue holding up the good Arthur to public ridicule. He is the per of the Elysee; ble paper is become par excellence the soutofficial organ-for Napoleon is his god and he is his

The Constitutionel, edited by Dr. Veron, one of the pursiest, shrewcest and most self-conceiled men lo France, was, as your readers all know, the foremost Kiveran journal previous to the coup d'east, foretokened and advised that measure, and when it was executed lauded it, and so far as was possible defended it. Bug Dr. Veron, either from self concell or honesty, would sometimes give advice to the Eigeer, sometimes hold existing contrary to its policy: consequently his old serper has received two warnings, and is only a sub semi ficial organ. As a preparty, it was, six months ago the most valuable newspaper in the country, with a daily circulation of about thirty thousand copies At present, its stock, if offered in market, would hardly find purchasers at any price. The competition of the Pare threwers to diminish its worth still further. Hence the The latter journal distributed its swelling prospectus

in the greatest profusion; at first by means of agents who stood at the corners of the streets, thrusting into the hands of every passer by ; and then by posting great bandbills in glaring red and yellow, on the dead walls of the city, they meet the eye at every tura, side by side with the advertisement of the celebrated Dr. Albert, whose "speciality" dellessy forbids me to mu-tion. Passing by the Government parracks in the Rue tion. Fasting by the description of the Pops pasted on its future to highly colored promises of the Pops pasted on its walls. To add further to the attraction, other posters seen appeared, an oneneng for its feutleten alexander Dunnes hew work, issue Laqueden, a fantastic romanes of epochs. This remaines by the way, is greatly putted in advance by its author, who tells us it is his bost work in advance by its author, who tells us it is he bost work. In advance by its action, which is the Constitutional ro-formed the taction of the Pays, the Constitutional ro-duces its subscription price one-half—load is, to thirty-two france—a sum that will not the excusses of paper, stan plax, printing and distribution. As an opfor the probably, psy the salaries of editors, tuelled

I have now given you in brief the position of the belthe main topics of treatment with their orethren of the press, and a course of amusement to by standing Paris at large. Neither of the papers can bear the pe-cuals, venerifices which each at present submits to, in hopes of crushing the other, for any great length of time. As the Constitutional has much the firmest assis of capital, it will survive the Poys, unless the latter be supported by underhand and from the Government, The whole affair has its importance as a passace in the history of the French press—a history which is al-ways a large contribution to the history of sauses of a French Revolution. The history of French Revolutions

Presch Revolution. The last chapter.

Among those who have been called to the support of

the Feys is the notorious Causagnae. He write the other cay that the parliam intary system (is principle de finitiative das Aisembles) as developed in the Constitution of 1848, would have brought France in two years to a system of pillage and universal slaughter.

I reed not say that the article in which this passage appears was in the hit, best dogrees tavorable to the present Government. Guardin, of La Presse, made the passage the text of an article in which no charges Grantee Cassagnae with virtually calling the French hauten a nation of the 9th of May, 1852, might have taken place peacefully, must have taken place peacefully, for the army and all constituted authorities, with the elect of the infinite majority of the alectors, as they proved he 1848, would have had the will engaged in its maintrance and in the confirming of the Republic. The Presse must have been anything but pleasant reading at St. Cicus for some months past. The article saluded to appeared last Tuesday, has evoning the Presse mosting of the Republic. The presse must have been anything but pleasant reading at St. Cicus for some months past. The article saluded to appeared last Tuesday, has evoning the Presse reserved from the Minister of Police is second warning, on the ground that the article in question "contished columnous insinuations against the acts of the Government." The acrrespondence of The Londen Merning tidering which he writes, he will be expelled France. This extrepundent was called before a subordinat of Minister of Police rome months since, to receive leasons in the conceut of epistolary correspondence.

The Meniscar denies all foundation to the rumor that the French troops are to be recalled from Rama. It is picin erough that if the Franch troops were rightly sent to R. me to sustain the pidful weakness of the Pa

the French trops are to be recalled from Roms. It is pick in erough that if the French troops were rightly sent to Rome to austain the philful weakness of the Papal Government there is no reason now for withdrawing them. The late efforts of that Government to result an army of its own from Swiss vagshoods and others, result unsuccessfully. I say Swiss vagshoods, for few Swiss above that class are found ready to eact-

See their rights of chilz nship in a free State for the monthly pay of the Papal service. A large number of those who were exhisted, bare proved their claims to

those who were entisted, have provided the due just even them by desertion.

Some months ago, when the Government was in the first bloom of early plety, a rumor got about that it would issue a decree i forcing the observance of Sandays and red, loss holidays. Instead of a decree, the Government lesued a communique, to the effect right and duty on that point were confined to the right and duty on that polet were confined to the setting of good example by ordering cessation of labor on the public works on those days. In this connection, let me quote a passage from the circular of the Minister of War, which appears this week in the Army Marilest. By the terms of the circular it is to be inserted in all contracts for the execution of the public works: "No labor shall be carried on on Sundays and religious hot labor shall be carried on on Sundays and religious hot labor shall be carried on the case, or from any

contracts for the execution of the public contracts for the execution of the public case, or from any other exceptional circumstance, a desarture from this rule should become becoesary, a warrant from the proper officer must be saked for, "Ac. This coloral is dated Aug. 13. On Sunday, Aug. 15. Isborers in Government emptoy were busy, from daylight to dark, setting up plaster flaves, hanging lamps, budding ball-rooms, acting military pantonines, Ac.

The Moniteer publishes a programme of the President's journey through the South of France. He leaves Ss. Cloud on the 15 h of this month, to reture on the 16th of October. Except at Bordestix, he makes no halt of more than one day. The same authority declares, contrary to other reports, that the harvest of grains will be good this year. A decree of this week concedes to a private Company the right of building, and holding for thirty five years, "an edifice for the respition of national expessions, and fitted to serve for public ceremonies and for civic and military fees, in the grand square of the Champs Elpié a." The son-truction of this French Crystal Palace is to be commenced within two months, and completed within two struction of this French Crysta Factor is more destroyed within two members, and completed within 1 wo years. The rational exhibitions of industry and of the fine arts are to take piece in it at such times as Gavernment appoints. In the case of a universal exhibition (World's Fair.) the Company shall have the right

tion (World's Fair,) the Company and name and the first of fix the price of admission, but on condition that at least one day in the week it shall be five sous, and on other days not exceed the frames.

I quote the following from the Ministerial Circular, addressed to the Prefects: "No discussion held in the Council-General, no incident not recorded on the minimum." use, can be published without your assent; and tasse publications foreign to the resords fall under the application of the circular of the 12th July last, which leaves you sole and responsible judge of those which can in any way embarrass the pilicy of the Givernment." for imagine from this how much we are likely to know You imagine from this how much we are likely to know of what takes place in the Council Generals, apart from resolves compilian mary to Louis Napoleon. The following is an ordensance issued by the Prefect of the Department of the Aline: the occasion of it was a meeting that was held at a Protes ant school-house, "with the apparent purpose of hearing religious reading or preaching:" "All religious meetings held, with ut athorization, in other places than those appointed for worship, formally prohibited in the arcondissement of Saint Quentin, and particularly in the Commune of Freshy is Grand."

C. R. B. Freque v la Grand.

The French Government, in order to maintain the right of Peru to the Lobos Islands, has notified to the *lip-masters of Havre, who were desirone of taking part in the gname spotts shird any protection i. Franco vasses that may pro-ceed to the lisands to need guant. Any adventurous French capteln who night proceed on such an expecti-tion would therefore run the risk of punishment as a robber. As France and England have both recognized the claims of Peru, it follows that the United States cannot do otherwise

General Haynau is still in Paris. A short time since he dined with a large party at the house of a great capitallat. There were several French officers and other persons of distinction present, and in the course of the evening one of them, white paying some compliments to Gr. Hayrou on his military skill, which, he said, has been serviceable not metely to his own overeign, but also to Europe in general, alunded delicately to the report which had been circulated against him on the surject of the ill-treatment of a female. Gen Hayrou replied as follows:

"I ture need to leave to history the task of doing me justice, but I am thankful to you, Sir, for giving me this

justice, but I am thankful to you, Sir, for giving me t on the shelication of the predession of my con-peror, in order to express ber jor, had a figure repre-sening him dressed up, and with her endre household went inrough the inres of interment, win the most our regions insolts to that fluctious personage. The cap-tain their discording who was in the place, heaving of the affair, arrested the Countess, and ordered her to be

reged.
This is true, but I declare, on the honor of a soldier This is true, but I declare, on the honor of a soldier (see mon bonnear comme mittains), which I had sa cred, that when this occurred I was at a distance of sixty lengues from the place, and when I heard it I expressed disapprobation of the conduct of that officer, and placed him to der arrest." After some further explanations, General Haynen observed that he had been planetions, General Hay not observed that he had been spoken of as a severe and harsh man. He would admit, he said, that he had shown severity, but it was in the conscientions performance of his duty. He was at the head of trave-tree ps ardenly devived to their Soverige, and it became him to set with energy as the best means of bringing to a cheeral war in which they had so many difficulties to controd with. "I regard war" he added, "as the greatest scourge in at can be inflicted on humanity, and consider that a severity which is likely to hasten the trium he of one of the sentending paron homesity, and consider that a everity which is lively to besten the trime phot one of the centending parties is the best sort of numenty that can be practiced."

He then alluded to the charge that had been prought against him of baving, in cold blood, ordered at one time the execution of eighteen persons. These persons, he said, were condemned by the military tribunals, after a patient examination into the charges against them. He had nothing to do with their condemnation. He had not be power, indeed, of praventing the execution, but the circumstances were not such as to make elemency consistent with duty. An example to make elemency consistent with duty. An example was necessary, and he allowed justice to take its course.

EUROPE.

The Revolutionary Socialists - First Fraction-Dictators and Cactors-Plerre Leroux-Louis Binne-The Socialist Union-The Correspondence of The N. Y. Toward

I delineated in my last letter the three principal divisions of which the Socialist Revolutionary party is composed. We found among the Revolutionary Socialists a first fraction, which I should call governmental and dictatorial. The chief men of that fraction, taken according to see and order of date are Pierre Laroux Cabet and Louis Blanc. Not withstanding the most marked diversity of ideas, characters and antece. dents, these three men have many points in common, which justify my placing them together. First they are thoroughly convinced that every political attempt (revolutionary or not) which has not for its aim to give to Europe, as they say in their dogmatic language, the solution of ene problem of the organization of work, that is to say to secure education, labor and subsistence to the greatest number, would now-a-days be mefficacions, and even without an object capable of call-ing out the devotion of the masses; and in this

bey are perfectly right.
They thus too, that new efforts must be made to elaborate and unfold the science of the organi-zation of work; that a calm and serious propa gands must be organized in order to enlighten masses and give their minds a more substantial versal suffrage, and something less vag to than this word of every meaning recolutionary action.
They feel great interest in practical experiments which are made to realize Association in a small scale. They go thus far in their comprehension of the conditions for the development and sucthere. They cannot give a categorical explana-tion of what this principle has to expect from an over-hasts and violent revolution, or from the ac-

tion of secret societies. Pierre Leroux, Cabet, and Louis Blanc across upon another point which makes them consoicuous among other fractions of the revolutionary party; they believe the realization of the new social principle cannot be worked out except by a Government which is centralized and powerful, taking the lead of the masses and organizing them. They believe still, and it is one of their deplorable illusions, that such a Government can arise out of a revolutionary movement, and that the masses termive in such a way as to willingly accept or quietly submit, to a quasi dictatorial Government. Except these points in common nothing is more dissimilar than their doctrines and their proceedings. So much is this the case, I should be

obliged to take them separately if I had to give an idea of their views and their postion.

Whatever be their differences, they have set to the emigration here a good example of accord for a common work. They have tried to found, under the title of the Socialist Union, a Society, of which I have sent you the programme, and they have published as published as a first production of this society a bitle essay by Twore: Les Aigles et les Uneux, the Eagles and Gods.

that time I have heard nothing more either of the Socialist Union or its manifestations, and am greatly afraid that the three chefs decorcertainly the most competent among their party and best qualified to write, and attach to their efforts the most int ligest and practical men of revoluti pary Socialism, have met in respect to finances, with some invisible hindrance to the realiz-ation of their excellent design. It would be a

very lamentable fact, for the time and place are quite favorable to a serious and thorough sion of the principles, ways and means of inlism, as it is understood by the less

tionary Socialism, as it is understood by the less hopelessly misled of its champions.

Cabet has gone back to you in America, to his experimental community of Nauvoo. Pierre Leroux is preparing to lecture at Brighton. This course of lectures, which will be given under the patronage of Mr. Cunningham, candidate for Westminster at the late elections, is to be a living likeness of the triad-for it will be given by three Professors at the same time-Lerous, his brother. and his brother-in-law—the one presenting the other under the face sentiment, and the third, under the face, knowledge. As to Louis Blanc, der the face, knowledge. As to Locis Blanc, who has made great progress in the English language, he begins to take part more than he has hitherto cone, in the practical efforts of Work men's Associations and Cooperative Stores. He was present at a festival given by the London Associations upon the occasion of the promiligation, at the closing of last Parliament, of the act sanctured to the control of the promiligation of the control of t tioned by the Queen, egalizing the Associations, which had hitherto so legal existence. I shall speak at another time of that act and of

a cooperative conference preceding the festival for I must row return to the general character of the effort attempted by Leroux, Canet, and Louis Blanc for the foundation of a Socialist Union in London. I shall abstain from judging definitely their intentions by some general declarations that the published programme contains, but I cannot forbear toticing either in the programme itself or in the publication which accompanies it, very un-satisfactory symptoms, indicating in the clearest way that they were going to return to the old bludgers, and to commence again the eternal rou-tine of vegue aspirations, the eternal adoration of abstract deities, Liberty, Equality, Frateraty, and the eternal attacks on Government and Reb gion which were till now the starting point of So right efforts, and finally that they were going to recommence that war with the very arms that could not ward off old defeats, and to try to face a quite new situation by staring the questions ust as Protestantism, Liberalism and Radicalism

have done.

The freedom of Europe is the great result which the Socialist Union would come to; to attack Catholicism as the abettor of every tyranny, and to swear an implacable hatred to priests and kings; such is the sense of the first publication of that Union. The Engles and Gods. I am sorry to say it, but all this is about three centuries to old, and a movement thus begun promises to So

Kings and priests, sheplute monarchy as Cathoricism are not so material to the new principle of the Organization of Labor and ladus trial Association, as they were to Profestantism Liberalism and Radicalism; they are behind the scene, and they had been cast there by the effort of Profestantism, Lineralism and Radicalism when Socialism begun its work-

when Socialism begun its work.

When Socialism commenced its work and in
countries where its action was the most efficacions, in France, in England and in Germany, ab-solute monarchy. Catholicism and the aristocracy f birth had attendy seen their power undermined Liberatorn and Radicalism, which through what they call the i berty of the press and the liberty of commerce had already triumphed over Kings,

rests and aristocrats.
The liberty demanded for Europe by the Socialist Union is some other thing than that which has for its organs and promoters the accredited journals, tradesmen and financiers, (and certainly a quite different thing is going on.) Why, then, does Socialem imagine it can make common cause with Protestantism, Liberalism, and even journals, tradesmen and financiers—against Kings ! Has Socialism found in the established papers, and financiers, masters of exchange and of the markets of unbounded competition, any very enger allies? No! it has found in them its most furious and powerful adversaries. What is, then, to be said of a policy which consists in making one's auxiliaries of one's most dangerous ene mies against other enemies less dangerous

Journalism as it is in Europe, the gamblers of the Exchange, the heads of great financial companies, these are the enemies Socialism has mainly to struggle with. And it forgets them to retur to the kings and priests, who have proportionally less interest in hind-ring its development! It plays a cupe's game. And what a moment does it loose to play to melancholy game! Precisely the very moment when the journals and financiers as omite the meelves with the old poxers to recruit their disciplished forces for a strucsgainst the common enemy-Revolutionary Chere is in this a manifest noncense. Life not

go so far as to say that Socialism, revolutioners Socialism, above all, would have greater advanby trying to associate with Catholicism. Monorchy and Aristocracy, sgainst Mercautile Menopoles, either of the Press or of the Ex change; but I do affirm that every effort of the lies, which have spring from the efforts of Liberal-ism and Protestantism, passes by the real points which are to be attained, and even supplies the ate time-it with powers that, on the contrary,

the losses of revolutionaly Socialism, I should say that it lay in this error of tactics. But this point requires a thorough exponention, being leave to my next letter. Jules Lechevalier. thorough explanation.

Gigantic Telescope at Wandsworth Common in England.

The necessary imperfections of, and the difficulties attendent upon, huge reflecting Telescopes bke these constructed by Herschell and Lord Roses, has led to an attempt to construct an acdromatic instrument which shall rival those gigantic lestruments in power. The new Telescope, constructed for Rev. Mr. Craig, Vicar of Learnington, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Gravatt, F. R. S , to placed upon a atte of two acres, on Wandsworth Common, presented for the pur-pose by the Earl of Spencer to perpetuity, or so long as the instrument shall be resintained.

The crutial tower, co. sletleg of brick, is 64 feet to The central tower, consisting of brick, is 64 feet in blaht, 15 feet is diameter, and weight 220 tuns. Every precaution has been taken in the construction of this building to prevent the slightest vibration; but, if any disappointment in the respectable of ale, and itsoud weight can be obtained by loading the several floors, and the most perfect steadhess will be thus insured. By the side of this successing tower hange the Telescope. The length of the main table, which is anaped somewhalf the a light, is 76 feet, but with an expired at the narrow end, and a dewesp at the other, the total length is use will be S5 feet. The design of the dawcap is to prevent obscured in by the contempation of mote. prevent becarett n by the condensation of mote

is to prevent absouration by the condensation of motature, which takes place during the night, when the lestrument is most in use. Its expertor is of bright metal,
the interior is painted black. The focal distance will
very from 76 to 85 feet. The tube at its great-set crounference measures 13 feet, and this part is about 24
feet from the object-glass.

The determination of this polet was the result of repraited experiments and minute and careful calculations. It was essential to the object to view that there
should not be the slightest vibration in the lastrament.
Mr. Gravatt, reasoning from analys, applies the principle of harmon to propose about to the perfecting of an instrument for extending the range of vision, and tous adding
autocounic research. By his improvement, the wine astronomic research. By his improvements, the viora-tion at one end of the tube is neutra ized by that at the tion at one end of the tube is neutra ized by that at the other, and the result is that the utmost are affiness and precision is attained. The object-lasses are of English exhibited. The object-lasses are of English exhibited to Mr. Channer, of Birmingham, who at first hesitated to manufarure one larger than side inches in clameter. Used being urged, however, by Mr. Craig, he has successed in producting one 24 inches—perfectly clear, and nonegeneous in structure.

Beside this, there is a second of plate-glass of the same dimensions, each by the Tracmes Plate tribus Contains.

cutier of which the observer may use at his op-The manner in which these object glasses are in the tube is a marvel of a tiable invention. By fitted late the tube is a marvel of a tistic invention. By means of twelve screws, numbered according to the hours of the day, they can be set in an instant to any hours of the day, they can be set in an instant to any angle the observer may require, by his merely calling out the number of the screw to be buched. The object-glasses also move round in grooves to wherever it may be considered that a more distinct view can be gained. The tube reets upon a light wooden framewerk, with iron wheels attached, and is fined to a direular fron railway at a distance of fifty two feet from the center of the tower. The chain by which it is lowered is expable of sustaining a weight of thirteen tuns, though the weight of the tube is only three. Knowithstanding the induces size of the instrument, the machinery is such that it can move either in rimuth, or up to an attende of eighty degrees, with as much case are rapidity as an ordinary scheeces, and from the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far greater certainty as to results. The slightest force ap-plied to the wired on the fron rail causes the instru-ment to move horizontally rund the central tower, while a whitel at the right hand of the observer, by a heartiful description. him to elevate or depress the object glass with the greatest preclaion and facility. So easy, in fact, is the control ever the instrument in this respect, that a very slight touch on the whoel little ten cwt.

With respect to the magnifing power of this novel instrument, it is only necessary to state that, though the focus is not so sharp as it will be shortly, it has already separated the nebular in the same way as Lord Rosse's. It has also separated a one of the double stars for the Great Rosse's. the Great Bear, and ah wen distinctly a clear distance o: 50 or 60 degrees between them, with several other stars occupying the intervening space. Ordinars read-ers will better understand the extraordinary magnifying power of the telegope when we inform them that by it a quarterinch letter can be read at the distance of half a mile.

The preparations for this really national work have The preparations for the last two years under the su-been progressing for the last two years under the su-perintendence of Mr. Gravatt as engineer and mathe-matician, but it is only about three months sloce the superst veture at Wandsworth-common was com-menced, and it is already near completion. We understand that the Observatory is likely to be endowed by its liberal and collectioned creator. Lord Rosse has vis-ted the Observatory, and expressed his admiration of this novel and interesting invention.

MEXICO.

Revolutionary Movements and Dangers-Tehuantepec-Movements in Various Parts of the Country.

Maxico, Thursday, Sept 2, 1852. For some time past we have had fresh rumors that a revolution would certainly take place. and such was even expected by many, in the capital, and a out a week ago the population was in a considerable state of excitement; so much so that the Judges who hold their Courts in the Palace, closed them for one day, and retired to their houses. This excitement has now, however, died away and it is generally believed that nothing of the kind will occur. Some arrests have again been made, and a few of the disaffected military have been sent away, and for the present all is quiet, an il hope we shall be able to weather the storm. Nevertheless efforts are continually being made to discredit the General Government. There is a combination of individuals who act in concert, talk with all who will listen, preach up the doctrine that Asi-ta is an imbecile man, and their constant endeavor appears to be, and doubtess is, to hasten the approach of anarchy. ar they may yet succeed is still a problem, nevertheless, howe er sanguing the hope may have been that no more serious interruptions of public tranquility would hap en since the result of the affair of Gondalsjara, people begin to despur, because they perceive that the Government dares bot, or carnot, take the necessary measures to bong the persons principally concerned in it to pumbhorat, but rather mandesis a disposition to compromise its dignity, and cont ss its weak-ness by silently acknowledging their acts. We have nothing decisive from there, other than we know already, and all is tolerably quiet

there now, notwithsoring the Santanistas are rushing there from all parts of the Republic, vio-Dictator and make revolution general; but according to the Monitor, their efforts in this res pect will be fruitiess, as they have been up to the present. A decree has been published by the legal State Government annulling the one to which so great o jections were raised by the Revolutionists, and which imposed a toll (peage) on all goods taken to the bar of San Joan from It appears, however, it is foo late rame at cap do nothing to put down that shome ful insurrection. It is even said here by the best ful insurrection. It is even said here by the best surfacing that the probable result will be that Fortillo will be induced by the Government to resign, and the present State (invergment, will recognize and submit to the General Government and thus things will go on until some other fel low may cerue a share of the sports. If the in with power, (and it appears they will.) we must aimest abandon our to pes of stability for the fu-ture, as the persons concerned in that affair, should there be energy anywhere, would be se-verely consider.

The Ministers were to resign on the Sist alt.,

and their resignation has been accepted; but the Mounter announces that they will continue in off a ntil the departure of this packet. The Consti-ntional of the 27th ult., on alluding to their resig-

journals of this city respecting the discord which they suppresented which the week the President and the Mildstera. suppose to a state tween the President and the Modern. If the latter have excived not to retain their cours after the Stat. It is because that in May lead they presented their resignation in a collective note, but which was not taken into consideration by one President, he caving on annother on them their consent to remain latter Carliet, if only the flow necessary for him to choose such per-

cannot be considered other what than as a tale forged by he fullful imaginations of the enemies of public peace, whose torce of opposition consists in the levention of one or note to positives, according to the end they may

sequence of the apposition made by the former to

his design of exchange certain designated person.

The Munster of Relations, some time ago, pledged himself in private not to resign until the telman eject fusiness should be settled. We may therefore consider it so, though we shall not know yet who may have obtained this privi-

The same Minister published, not long since, various explanations of certain articles of the bares on with propositions for the Tenuantepec Road should be more. In one of these the Minister stated that the Government would reserve the right of fixing the time for the opening of these propositions. We may consider, I believe, that the contract has been We may consider, I believe, that the contract has been disposed of, subject, however, to the approval fillis Congress. Mr. Stor, as I informed you, had presented his proposals for this road some time before the issuing of the atorementioned basis by the Givernment. On the publication, however, of these bases, I underestend its agent wholeswhere, is company composed of Mexicals and for ignore. I suppose the Mexicans are morely included for the sake of appearances, but this is the only way to obtain this privilege from Mexico, now that she has become so much rightened on account of the city way to obtain this privilege from Mexico, now that she has become so much rightened on account of the ruggestion of an armed force of the United Scales to project the work, (in the trans) of Mr. Letcher) and the improdert and unprecessive excitement caused by the sincere but indiscret friends of that treaty, as also on account of the treats need out should Mexico resist. These people are stubborn, possessing that peculiar disposition that will consent to love all out-rettey will be diven into anything. On the Sist uit four selled propositions had been sub-nized to the Government; but i have not been able to lear her a certainty was may have obtained the privilege. The Monitor however, states that the proposition by a purely Mexican Company, (that of Garcia,) appears to have the preference, yet others think that Mr. Slan's will be accepted.

The Council of Government met on the 19th uit, for the jurpose of taking into consideration the report of their Committee in favor of casing an eatra session of Congress, and, after discussing it warmly for two days, cectied against it by a Cabridge of three votes. Therefore there will be 20 eatra resisting. There have a saything more geartly despised than the Cabridge of the case of the

The foreign metchants of Mezetlan have resulted a milesty force for the cwu protection, composed of people of w. nations, and commanded by a French and dysaleh merchant. All was quiet there at last date; but I doubt not resistance will be made authorsties, should the contraband trade be

It appears that Rebolledo is alone, he having been acandemed by force of his patitizens, who became fired of pleying second fiddle, and have anturior inconserves. These three corneless Vargas, Cohes and Salecton-entered the town of Orizawa on the 23 uit, but on being attacked by the garrison made no stempt at violence, other than taking the arms and horses of the police poard, their principal object oring to circulate in said from various procumations of the former, (Varges.) These proclamations state that the received of postridies is due to the Governor and Legislature of Vera Crur. It will be remembered that these (clows, with Recolleds at their head, offered to lay down their firms, should there the prayingly here the solution at their head, offered to lay down their sime should there the previously guaranteed them their divis, and the enjoyment of all their privileges. The State of Vera Cruz, however, replied that they need that surrender, and depend upon the mercy of the Legislature. This they refused to do, and are determined to hold out a time longer.

Col. Echesgaray was, at last dates, on his return from Neulinco, which Pueblo submitted to him at once; the Corporation of the same declaring to him that they were furcibly compelled to take parting the movement of Repolledo. New reinforcements have been sent from Jalapa to Orizava, Consepec and Toyan-

The Indians have again invaded the eqcircus of Zacaiscas, between the 9th and 12 hult, and assessment of in the purifica of Somorarete twenty acres

A great concert is intended to be given

in this city for the benefit of the States suffering in one quence of these invasions. Ma etzek has offered the theater, and his company have volunteered their services for this object.

The City of Vera Cruz has opened a subscription for the purpose of alding that State to re-establish order in the same. Up to last dates, \$8 000 had been subscribed.

The General Government gave an order, a few days ago, that the National Guard of the State of a few days ago, that the National Guard of the State of Vera Cruz should be placed at the discosal of the Minister of War. In reply, the Legislature of that State required to know whether the services of this Guard were required in or out of said State, withholding their consent till an answer should be given.

This evening the Opera company re-

commence their isbors after a month's rest, (in consequence of the holy year, or year of jubilee.) doubtless before an overflowing house. They give Lucia de Lam-B. J. aquin Angulo the Ex Governor of Jallaco has

B. J. aquin Angulo the Ex Governor of Jalisco has published a manifesto to the people of Guadalajara condemning, and lamenting the revolution there, stating that it must be attended by disastrous consequences. He attributes the causes of it to two facts, as follows:

"But how it it, it will be said, that the boidness of a few persons has enabled them to overflarow a well settled admirestration pease saing abundant physical and moral elements for its support! This is one of those phreomena which appears impossible to explain, yet its solution is simple enough for those who will understand. The Governor (Portille) conceived a grand idea and determined to out it for the Police. This new institution immediately came into of the Police. This new institution immediately came into of the Police. This new institution immediately came into collision with inveterate habits and met with resistance from the masses of the people upon which it principally acted, but was well received by all the lovers of order, as it afforded teem a security they had not employed for years. But as a new thing this institution possessed defects which the Government intended to remove as it was one of its favorite works (let it be remembe ed that this institution came in contact with the viewant the masses of the people who are always the nost deprayed.)

orite works (let it be "reward" the masses of the people who are always the most derivated).

"The Government had also a great desire to organize the service of the National found, elevating it, and giving it a place as the most emissent institution of a Republic; but although many that were summoned for this service attended the call with pleasure, they became displeased at the rigor with which these were treated who committed faults, and at the rigorous collection of the contribution imposed on those excepted from the service.

"Thus there are two causes of discontent which, treather with the rigor with which the Government proceeded, the carelessness in in thaving the elements of defense united in one pince, and the infidelity of a part of the armed force, caused a man, blinded by resumment, to forget his duty and count it en action which I am sure he will repent when he examine himself because he was formerly one of the firmes!

he Government."
uble you with speculations as to who the new ministers may be; nothing certain can be learned as to who may be appointed.

Later from Mexico.

New ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1852. We have received dates from the City of Mexico to the 21st ult.

Reboiledo had proposed to surrender.

provided the lives of himself and companions were The Vera Cruz Legislature requires an

ppconditional surrender. The insurrection continues at various places. The insurgents occupy Cordova, the anthori-

The Commissioner from the General Government to Jelapa, had returned unsuccessful. Affairs at Guacalajara were still in con-

The Indians were committing great The Osiaca Legislature demand an extra session of Congress to settle the Tehuantepes question.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at this port on Thursday morning in four days and four hours from Havana, bringing dates to Sept. 11. On her outward passage the Black Warrior crossed Mobile Bar at 5 P M on the 8th inst. and on the following day experlanced a severe blow from the S. E., which greatly retarded her progress; reached Havana at 1 o'clock A M on the 11th, and sailed sgain at 6 o'clock the same

Havana was quiet, and the health of the City , restly improved. The regulation probleding the circulation of newspapers from the United States conthrued in force.

We are indebted to the Purser of the Black Warrior for the prompt delivery of Havana and Mobile papers and other valuable favors

Health of Havann-Arrests-Prohibition of

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1852. Since the departure of the last steamer, or the 28th ult, nothing of very great interest to you has occurred in this place that I am aware of. Too weather has been exceedingly rainy, which circumstance has kept many of the news circulators at home therefore I have little interesting matter to communicate to your readers per this mail.

The public journals of yesterday published a statement of the number of deaths in the city proper of Havana during the month of August, by which it apusual number at this sesson of the year. The population of the seven wards to which the statement refers, is from 130 000 to 140,000 souls. Of the number stated, 397 belorged to the white population and 416 to the black. Of the number of soldiers who have died, not included in the statement, I am not fully informed; but am ng that unfortunate class the mortality has been in-

Relative to this subject, the Diario de la Marina says ollows: Upon presenting, as causi, a statement of the mor taits in our chy during the mouth of August, which has left so many painful rem-morances throughout the island, it is unnecessary for us to make any comments

upon the great dispreparation between the births and deales, the causes being known to everybody. We would remark, however, that we trust that the more has passed, and that the next statement will be more cansulator; than the present."

In regard to political news, I have little to say, not having peared any thing respecting the trials of the prisoners. More arrests have been made, and at the

same time some of these before arrested have been

liberated All the papers of the United States, with the exception of La Crunica, El Pelayo, The New York Express, The Washington Intelligencer, and The True Delta of New Orieans, are prominted to be circulated here, and are stopped in the Peas Office. The French Consults along the Peas Office. are stopped in the Post Office. The French Consul is allowed a single number of the Courrier des Ecut Units.

Also, the Captain-tieneral has notified to the agents of the American stramers, that should Mr. Thrasher, on his way to New Orieans, come passenger in any of the alexaners which become at Havana that steamer will not be allowed to anchor; further, that should Mr. Smith, the purses of the Crescent City, return in that steamer, she will be treated to the same manner. Mr. Smith wrote a letter to one of the New-York papers relative to Havans, which has given offense to his Excellencybence the order for the non-return of that individual. To tell the pisin truth neither of these orders meet the approbation of the calm and sensible part of our peningular population.

Yours, &c. Faithful.

THE ARRESTS AT HAVANA .- The New Orleans Delta gives the following list of the purson in confinement at Havana, for political offenses, on the

Leis Edwardo del Cristo; Francisco Valdes, mother, siste and wile; Calisto Resrigues; Jose Balbio; Dor Gassis, law yet; Juan Valde Castillo, procurad e; Ferrando Faavadra lawyer; Francisco V Palomino; Joaquia Fostum, captalu in the astilucy; Leefonzo Estudat, Felipe Brina; two India mun Fuerro Principe; Lorenzo Palmer; N. Fescat-de; Francisco Romano Palmer; N. Francisco; N. Futneo; N. Vouves; Ramon Palma lawyer; Ramon V. Garcia; Eduardo Frentis; Francisco so per; Manuel Hernandez, Fredermo, captano of cavulty; Juan Gornales Ganvido, panter; D. N. Palia; Joaquin Lesi Witter, Juan Miranda lawyer; Manual Avala; Joaquin Lesi Pinto, Inware; M. Alvunda, Jawyer; Manual, Core, Lee Gorgales Tann Miranda lawyer: Manual Avala: Jones Witter, Juan Miranda lawyer; Manual Avala: Jones Pinto, inwyer; N. Alvunda, lawyer; Augustin Cruz; J. Agustin Quinters and his father; N. Basca: N. Cousi; Grando; N. Luca, N. Lopes: Thomas Basta Cruz; P. Satra Cruz; D. N. Miranda, captain; D. Hilario Sacca Cruz; D. N. Remero; Senora D. Carmen Guerra and her daught Louisa, the latter being a native of the United Stabes.

FROM BERMUDA .- We have The Royal Geneue of the 31st of August. The only items of general interest that we find are the following:

Hamilton, Aug. 31 .- The French frigate L'Armide. (46) armed on fute, now used as a hapital ship, Capt. Ridley, last from the Island of Gaudaloupe, and bound to France with invalids, arrived of
these is and so Tucas ay evening last. When visited
by the Health Officer for the East End, Joseph Stawart Hunter Esq. M.D., is was reported to him that fever bad made its appearance when out il days, and that of the 100 men con printing the crew, 40 were then sick and four had died—and that one of the medical men and the apotherary were also sick; that the wind baring become light and unfavorable, the Captain had determined on putting into these islands for the purpose of obtaining suditional medical assistance and comforts for his crew.

Hunter instantly communicated these facts to his Excellency the Governor, who lost no time is no torning the deputy inspector of maprials, Dr. Hiscich, R. N. of the circumstances, who immediately went to the first place the captain of L'Armide, as we are in-formed, was advised, after replenishing his stores, to preceed without delay to the northward. He, however, preferred remaining here, and accepting the offer of the sick, &c. Forty cases we are pid were there or Thursday, four of which died that midshipman and three seamen—since which for

died.

We now understand that Capt Rieley will less he muda for Halfrax as soon as he can have the muda for Halfrax as soon as he can have the less port less had been employed in this service he pany with the achooner Olive Branch, we present the clek will be removed to-day should the story of the captains.

TRINIDAB.—A sad accident occurs early on the morning of the 16th, to the Victoria er that piles be ween San Fernando and Port when she was about half way on her return from fan Fernando, by the collapsing of which four persons were killed on the spot died sterward from the wounds received.

Or Merana from the wounds received.

Demerana.—The Colony is at learn relieved from the sooning of yellow fever and weather; and a fine crop was exceeded to be read weather; and a fine crop was exceeded to be read a public meeting had been held to petition ment on the surject of the distressed state of the Colon, and a reduction of the duty on British planeters to be a fine for the first private; at which Mr. Croal was with their foreign rivale; at which Mr. Croal was man. Those present represented three-fourths a interest of the Colony.

Two vessels were about to leave for the gold the of Australia.

MARTINIQUE.—The yellow fever to three to rage violently at Fortde-France.
Commissioners, consisting of the most emisent
men in the Island, had been appointed to investors. causes of the epidemic.

The Overland Route to California-

MAPLESTOWN, (N. J.) Wednesday, Sept 15, 189 To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

As you frequently publish notices of the route to California, I send you an extract of a least vesterday received from my son, David N. Van Die the has traveled from Council Bluffs to California season. You can publish or not as you may take pedient.

We crossed the summit of the Sierra News Mountains on the 1st of July, having crossetts Missouri on the 28th of April, so that we have made the trip through in eighty four days of quickest ever made with ca tle-the appre ngth of time for horses and cattle being Misseuri, and the first in, with the exception; some few mule trains. Horse trains we draw astern; horses cannot travel with oxen. Fre the sink of the Humboldt River, we struck or upon a new track. You may have notices to time ago a letter in The New-York Tribant scribing a new pass through the Sierra Neut. was deemed a boax by most, and I presume still, even by many Californians, but I know ht be true, as I had the honor of crossing in the five ox-train, and I have pussed a thousanf we place upon the road. Indeed, the one great a bitherto insurmountable obstable to the great?

cific Railroad is now done away.

The ascent and descent are so gradual that would scarce need any grading whatever. In describe the road for a few hundred miles for deem it a matter of importance to the who United States. The road descends the Humbel River to the sirk and thus far the route hw known, and there can be no question about it. Hence the old emigrant road strikes across t desert in a south west direction to Car

ley and Carsen River.

By the new route we take a westerly countries the desert to the Truckee River. To desert here is about 40 miles wide, mostly les, and offering no obstacle. The roat the and offering no obstacle. The roat the ascends the Truckee about 40 miles. This is rapid mountain stream, and it passes through some deep sub-bes, or more properly canons (p-nounced kanyons;) but here there is no gat difficulty. We leave the river turning to is difficulty. We leave the river turning to is right, and follow up the valleys. Here the are some ridges to cross, but of no great high, intil we reach the summit. From where we first strike the Truckee, he

ascending grade would be about thirty lest to be mile; thence we have a very gradual decenter about five miles, into one of the most levely valeys that the eye of man ever looked upot. Through this valley flows a small stream, the waters of the Feather and Changenta Rivers. The road can follow this cown from its source to its mouth in San Francisco Bay.

Lake Superior Items.

COPPER ARRIVED .- The receipts of COPPER ARRIVED.—The receipts of Copper at this port for the past month have been light as they are usually at this season of the year. The one lot that has arrived since our last, is that by the propeller Machattan, to day, a relating of 31 barrals as 21 masses, equal to about 22 tans, from the North-Westmine. The Cliff mine is relating to the surface, respictor adoption it, about 160 tans per month; the Mineson Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey, over 50 tans am onth, and the North-Westman Coupsey. about 40 tuns per m mth. A large number of the mass are raising copper, but I reveat of good summer man they can rilly transport the meter to atta bale in wheter, which brings all of their approve is the

INDIAN PAYMENT.— The Olipwas of the vicinity were paid to fir anousties at this place less lied day, as d for a day or two they were a rich people. We have never withressed a more quiet orderly geherights ained in the ladian country. There was no drawenness, no noise, no disturbance of any kind; in it disays who wanted to spend their money, bought the they wished and departed for their nomes in positively wished and departed for their nomes in positive well as in the general country or ment in this repeat well as in the general country or ment in this repeat well as in the general country or ment in land, with a few years past. At this payment several hundred is lare have been laid saids for investment in land, with a term to be their intention its propriate for themselves and bomes against the day when he is puttles will cease, and they will be decrived of small tender mercles and protection of the Government.

Fatal Reffrond Accident.

ALMOND, Wednesday, Sapt. 15, 18 If you have here no better corresponds.
I write to give you some particulars of the station eldent on the New-York and Erle Rallroad with curred about 10 o'clock last night at this place.

The accommodation train running cut will

starting from the ce, ot near a minute before

when it was run two behind by a freight run, was said to be running by telegraph, off is required. The lecomotive powed its way through the scar of the accommodation train near its enterest and of the 11 or 12 persons, including passessible and of the 11 or 12 persons, including passessible and of the 11 or 12 persons, including passessible and of the 11 or 12 persons, including passessible and of the 11 or 12 persons, including passessible and of the form less of Canada; Thos. McCeller, was instantly filled McElroy, brakemar, of Canada; Thos. McCeller, and J. See and to be from Adotson, and about 8 o'clock the large at 1 o'clock P. M., but in a very critical clino.

McCarney, militarity, of Maurage, N. Sellving at 1 o'clock P. M., but in a very critical clino.

McCarney, militarity, of deaded, but acceeding the free and John Clancy, Irishman, of Waverly, it scaled, but acceed by the scaled and brutses. The scaled the accommodation and the selling beyond decay capee unburt. The dremes jumped of seasons are also being the screen and cries of these passes gers, was hearterending beyond decay dead that were not killed by the concursion may dead by the scalegy are the form the locomode. Skins of several bands with the nails on well suptile morning.

And now, who is to blame: One conductor. The lecomotive powed its way through the

iskins of several bands with the nails on well upthle morning.

And now, who is to blame? One conductor moment for his time, to leave—the other (it is though off the regular time, was unning by le orders down a grade of sifty feet to the sheavy trein at a tremendous speed, and by the reach Hornelsville, four miles distant, it is nautes from the time of the collision. The reports here. If true, they may exmerse duction, but don't release signer officers of the Copy. In truth, since the 231 ult, the last change is on this road, the trains have been almost as time as in time, and there is a growing feet in time as in time, and there is a growing feeling in con munity of insecurity in trusting themselves a road.

Respectfully yours.

H. 7. Lit.

We add a portion of the letter dass er correspondent:

The momentum of the freight train was so the it carried the accommodation train some two participants and the accommodation train some two participants at the accommodation train some two participants at the account of the freight train, it appears, was some two behind time. As we are informed, it through to Homestryille or the granted discussions.

The freight train, it appears, was some the bebitd time. As we are informed, it will have a bebitd time. As we are informed, it was through to Homestaville ty tengraphic discussions as possible. It came on to the Summit, whe miles west of this piace. There it switched are mixed alone tain passed. It then took and followed the accommodation at the rapeport says) of forty or forty five miles to the this has resulted in this fearful destruction. If and property. Now, I do not know the latest the first thing, however, is certain bleme somewhere. The accommodation trained by the time and seem to agree, therefore exhault be attached to the conductor of the